

**ROUGH AND READY CLUB.**—We trust there will be a full meeting of the Club to-night at the Court House. Many of our citizens are making preparations for an illumination, and it is desirable that there should be a full understanding and concert of action on the subject. Let every one then who glories in the success of Old Zack, come to the meeting. There will be other business before the meeting which the club must attend to, and the sooner the better.

**LECTURES ON CHEMISTRY.**—We neglected yesterday to call attention to a course of Lectures on Chemistry to be delivered by the Rev. C. A. FOSTER. The gentleman is fully competent to do justice to his subject, and we have no doubt will find an abundance of hearers, during the long nights that are approaching, to encourage him to continue them. The opening lecture will be delivered on Saturday evening next. See advertisement for particulars.

**The Henderson Kentuckian** publishes the election returns transmitted by telegraph for the papers of this city without giving credit to the paper they are copied from. In another part of the Kentuckian, the Louisville Journal receives credit for returns copied from that paper. By the heading of the returns copied from our paper, one would suppose they were telegraphed to Evansville for the use of the Kentuckian. Such is not the fact.

**SOUTH CAROLINA.**—There has been nothing received from South Carolina by which we are able to determine how she has gone in the contest just over. From an article in the Charleston Courier, says the Louisville Journal, it seems that the electoral vote of the State was greatly embarrassed by a failure on her part to comply with the act of Congress appointing Tuesday the 7th of November as the day of election throughout the Union. The governor undertook to overcome or obviate the difficulty by convening the Legislature on Monday the 6th inst., but it is contended by the Charleston paper, that, in the first place, the Legislature could not have time to act efficiently in the matter, three days being requisite to the passage of a bill, and that, in the second place, the Legislature had no constitutional authority to appoint electors, there being no existing law to that effect.

If these views are correct, South Carolina will be unrepresented in the electoral colleges even if her Legislature formed a quorum on Monday last, which is considered very doubtful. If her vote is lost, 141 will constitute a majority in the colleges.

**FIRST DISTRICT.**—We cannot vouch for the correctness of the following which we have learned from various sources. Some are official, others reported. A day or two will settle all doubts.

	Taylor's maj.	Cass' maj.
Vanderburg	67	—
Posey	—	463
Pike	9	—
Gibson	58	—
Warrick	—	405
Crawford	225	—
Dubois	—	321
Spencer	210	—
Harrison	270	—
Orange	—	201
	839	1390

Perry county remains to be heard from.

**GEN. TAYLOR CERTAINLY ELECTED.**—The following States have certainly cast their votes for Gen. Taylor:

Massachusetts,	12
Rhode Island,	4
Vermont,	6
New Jersey,	7
Connecticut,	6
Delaware,	3
Maryland,	8
New York,	36
Pennsylvania,	26
Kentucky,	12
Tennessee,	13
Georgia,	10
Louisiana,	6
North Carolina,	11
	160

**"INTERESTING TO GEN. LANE."**—Under this head the Louisville Journal of Saturday has the following paragraph:

It is a gratifying fact that Gen. Lane's own town in Indiana, which hitherto has always been a decided locofoco town, did not on Tuesday give a majority of even one solitary vote against Gen. Taylor. The vote of the town was an exact tie. This shows how the infamous slanders against Gen. Taylor are regarded at the residence of his chief slanderer.

Gen. Lane has now gone to Oregon as Governor of that Territory. The office was the reward of his vile slanders against his commanding general. We trust, that, if General Taylor is elected to the Presidency, Gen. Lane will be promptly dismissed from his Governorship. We do not desire to see any political proscription, but we would have Gen. Lane dismissed for the reason that he has shown himself an unprincipled calumniator.

**MURDER.**—It is our duty to record a shocking murder which occurred at our wharf on yesterday afternoon. It seems that Charles Ross, a hand in the employ of Messrs. Taylor & Harvey, boarded the steamer Mountaineer for the purpose of collecting a store bill, and while in the cabin of that boat, it was observed by those on the wharf boat that a fight was going on, the clerk Mr. I. K. Moody, and the barkeeper, were both on Ross and handling him pretty roughly. They got Ross out on the upper guard and kicked him down the stairs. The boat had in the meantime swung out in the stream, and Ross started back, as it is believed to ask the Captain to put him ashore, and was again met by Moody who a second time kicked him down the steps. The boat then ran a long side the Emperor, which was lying at the wharf, and Ross stepped on board of the latter boat, and picked up a stick which he shook at Moody, all the while cursing him and abusing him. Moody then stepped out of the cabin of the Mountaineer, and as he did so, some one handed him a pistol which he fired at Ross, and the latter fell. The ball entered just above the left eye. He never spoke after he was shot and died about 9 o'clock last night. The Captain of the Mountaineer was hailed by our citizens and told to land his boat, that Ross was killed, but he paid no attention to it and passed on with all the steam he could raise. The Common Council have offered a reward of \$150 for the apprehension of Moody and have telegraphed the Marshal of Louisville to be on the lookout for him. It may be true that Ross was an overbearing, quarrelsome man, and may have abused Moody, but if such be the fact, it will not justify the latter in taking life, and that too when he was out of Ross' reach, on separate boats. We hope he may be arrested.

**INDIANA.**—We expect to learn the official vote of all the balance of the Union before we even hear from this State. It seems that neither the mails nor the telegraph traverse any great portion of the State, and our friends must take it easy, until such time as it is in our power to make known the result.

Our opinion is, based upon the returns that have come to hand, that this state has gone for Taylor. We had only a majority of twenty-three hundred to overcome in the whole State, and the First District accomplished nearly one-half that duty. The returns from other portions of the State look favorable. Taylor is gaining elsewhere, and we see nothing to cheer the locos from any quarter. So we say to our friends, be of good cheer, Indiana will come out right side up yet. A day or two will settle all doubts.

**RETURNS FROM INDIANA.**—Putnam, Taylor's majority 330.

Montgomery county, loco by about 40. Abolition vote beat us.

Wayne, nine townships, 1739 Taylor; 1166 Cass; 490 Van Buren.

Henry, Taylor 1213; Cass 1005; Van Buren 455.

Union, 637 Cass; Taylor 527; Van Buren 208.

Hancock, 80 for Cass.

Michigan City, Taylor's majority 13.

Mishawaka, Taylor's majority 8.

South Bend, Taylor's majority 45.

Parke; Taylor's majority 76.

Tippecanoe, Cass' majority 72.

Fountain, Cass' majority 440.

Vermillion, Taylor's majority 66.

Greene, Cass' majority 10, Whig gain of 137.

Hamilton, 45 majority for Taylor.

Decatur, 300 majority for Taylor.

Shelby, 300 majority for Cass.

Johnson, 438 for Cass.

Bartholomew, 200 for Cass.

Floyd, 137 for Cass.

Jennings, a small whig gain on 1844.

Martin, Cass' majority 155.

Daviess, Taylor's majority 27.

Harrison, Taylor's majority 270.

**Our cotemporary of the Vincennes Sun** has placed his chicken on his back, or rather, we should say, the Whigs did it for him. The Sun says he can't crow and consequently can't shine.

**RECOVERED LAKE.**—A singular accident occurred on the Michigan central Railway. It became necessary to carry a grading or embankment of fifteen feet high across a low piece of ground, containing about 100 acres, nearly dry enough for plow land. When they had progressed with the grading for some distance, it became too heavy for the soil to support, the crust of the earth broke in, and the embankment sunk down into "seventy-nine feet of water." It appears that the piece of ground had been a lake, but had collected a soil of roots, peat, muck, &c., on its surface, apparently, from ten to fifteen thick, which had become hardened and dry enough for farm purposes. Mr. Brooks thought it would have supported an embankment of five feet thickness and that if it had not been necessary for them to have one much heavier, it would have supported the road, and the fact might never have been discovered that it rested on the bosom of a lake. —Balt. Sun.

**A DRUNKARD'S SOLILOQUY.**—"It would be a comfortable thing if I knew just where I was bound for. Up street's got mixed with down street, and there's no such things as cross street at all. The moon's cross-eyed, and keeps winking and blinkin' as if she had her eyes full of Macaboy. Now, what am I to do? If I stand still, there's a very pleasant chance of goin' to sleep standin'. If I goes to stir, hang me if I know which way I am travellin'."

**GEN. TAYLOR ABROAD.**—"We know," says a cotemporary, "that our readers will be much gratified with the following tribute to Gen. Taylor, from the London *Examiner*, by far the ablest Journal in the British Empire, with the exception of the London *Athenaeum*. We have often expressed similar sentiments to those that are to be found in this extract, but our remarks were open to the objection that they came from a partisan friend of Gen. Taylor. But the correct and lofty sentiments of the *Examiner*, are from a writer who has calmly surveyed the field of observation, and his conclusions respecting Gen. Taylor are as correct and truthful as any that has been expressed by such minds as Crittenden, Randall, and Clayton.

Gen. Taylor has made no ordinary mark upon the mind of Europe. The force, simplicity, grandeur, and usefulness of his character, have given the friends of Republicanism throughout the world, "the assurance of a man," and he is now the guiding light of all who trust in freedom, and have hope in man. Gen. Taylor has made the same decided impression upon the leading minds of Europe, that he has upon the preceptions of his own countrymen. But we give way to the article of the "London *Examiner*."

The nomination of Gen'l. Taylor, and the course of his relations with the party of which he is now the declared representative, indicate better prospects in the republican horizon than have been visible for many years. It is yet possible that we may see "discretion, moderation, and integrity," prevail in the choice of the chief magistrate of America. Gen. Taylor is not a trading politician. The qualities he lately displayed in the field, and the judgement with which he kept himself aloof from the extreme party that had obtained his services as a soldier, concentrated public attention and esteem upon him. He is the only man, we believe, since the greater race of American Presidents, who has at once united many parties. By Democrats and Whigs, in primary assemblies, in separate and mixed meetings, he seems to have been nominated. These nominations he appears to have accepted, one after the other, without concealing or suppressing the fact that he held the opinion of the Whigs; and now that the Whigs as a body, have named him their candidate, he frankly tells them that he will not be a party President. We have here the promise of a brave and honorable man uncontaminated with party madness.

A letter just published by Gen. Taylor, to correct some misconceptions that had gone abroad concerning him, confirms our impression of his worth. There is nothing in the letter that indicates genius or imaginative impulse; but is marked by strong sense and excellent feeling. Its writer understands and discriminates the position and duties of the chief magistrate of a great republic. He can combine the honest maintenance of his own opinion with constitutional deference to the national will. Gen. Taylor declares that he will not be a candidate in a straightened and sectarian sense. Having no wish to be a partisan President, he refuses to be a party candidate, in the sense that would make him one. He does not engage to lay violent hands indiscriminately upon public officers, good and bad who may differ in opinion with himself. He will not force Congress, by the coercion of the veto, to pass laws to suit him or pass none at all.

Are we not justified in regarding the probable choice of such a ruler as of a good omen both for England and America? Public opinion may work itself clear under such auspices, and the better parts of republican government develop and perfect themselves. We look upon such a Presidency, now we hope almost certain, as full of promise for the internal happiness of America, and for perpetual and amicable intercourse between the two great Anglo-Norman nations. The election of Gen'l. Taylor will show that, as man unquestionably still survive in the United States not unworthy to be named with Washington, Franklin, and Adams, so the large majority of the American people are still able to appreciate, and worthy to be served by them.

**A SUBLIME SPECTACLE.**—The London *Times* in an article on the Presidential election, which is just past, says, "that of the three millions of voters, scarcely one knows his own principles." This remark shows how ignorant the Times is of the people of the United States. In reply to this remark of the London editor, a cotemporary justly says:

We know no more sublime moral spectacle than that which now presents itself in this republic,—the spectacle of three millions of voters about to choose their President for the next four years. In Europe such an event would be accompanied with the most violent convulsions in the political fabric. When Poland was a kingdom, the monarchy there was elective and from the death of one prince to the installation of another, intrigue and disorder remained triumphant in the State. The hostile factions frequently resorted to civil war: assassination was a common occurrence; and the entire social and political fabric rocked to its centre, like a volcano when its pent-up fires cannot find vent. Even at this day, France scarcely holds an election that does not lead to slaughter, even if not attended by it. The expulsion of Louis Philippe was only achieved by a revolution: the elevation of Cavaignac was through torrents of blood and the choice of a President, whether that choice falls on Lamartine, Cavaignac, or Bonaparte, may, for all we know, lead to another desperate struggle between parties.

What a contrast to all this does a Presidential election here present. Within four months from this time the chief executive of this mighty republic will quietly lay down the insignia of office, retire to private life, and perhaps resume his profession in order to obtain a livelihood. Within eight days from this, three millions of voters will have peaceably decided who shall be their successor. Of these three millions, the triumphant party will, in all probability, outnumber their opponents by only a few thousand, while it may happen, in consequence of the indirect method of the election, that the successful side may really have a minority of the popular vote. Yet no man anticipates even a street riot, or the slightest commotion of any other kind. When it is

once known who is the people's choice, the three parties will submit without a word; the successful candidate will be installed in peace, and the whole population, forgetting all past dissensions, will treat him, from that day up to the expiration of his term, with the honor due to the first officer of the mightiest republic on the globe.

Even now, when the community appears to be occupied with nothing but the election—when the political journals teem with abuse—when mass meetings are daily held—when processions make the town a flame at night—and when the whole staple of conversation, whether on the street, at the exchange, or in the parlor, is the election, and the election only—even at this crisis, the great wheels of society revolve undisturbed. It is the surface only that is ruffled; below, the tide of industry and commerce rolls onward unchecked. The merchant sells his goods; the mechanic builds houses; the farmer drives his team to market; the lawyer harangues his client; the pleasure seeker follows his idle, but bewildering dream; and every thing moves on so regularly that a stranger, who did not understand the language, and consequently could not hear the engrossing scheme of conversation, would never know that any matter of importance was transacting. And yet, within the next eight days, it is to be decided whether our national policy is to be changed for the next four years, or is to remain as it has been during the last four.

Nor are the three millions of voters who are to play this great drama, the ignorant beings the London *Times* asserts. There may be a few among them who are blinded by prejudice, led by base interest or controlled by others; but the great body, ninety-nine out of every hundred at least, will vote conscientiously and after mature deliberation. From earliest childhood the American is taught to think on political matters. He reads the public journals, and he hears the speeches of great men, and these set him to examining for himself, so that he soon acquires habits of thought in political affairs.

An Englishman who has never traveled in the United States, no matter how well educated he may be, can form no conception of the political knowledge the most ordinary laborer here possesses. We are, therefore, not much surprised at what the *Times* says. That journal was thinking of the British populace, gross, ignorant, brutal, and unprincipled, and not of the intelligent freemen of these United States.

Three millions of people about to decide how they will be governed for the next four years, and decide this without drawing a sword or shedding a drop of blood, or even indulging in a single riot. What a glorious moral spectacle! What a commentary on the wars of succession, as they are called, with which the world has been deluged; and all in order to determine whether some gouty guelph or epileptic bourbon was to rule millions of better men than themselves.

#### REMOVAL.

JOHN SHANKLIN has removed his entire stock of Goods from his old stand on Water street, to the Store lately occupied by Richard Raleigh, on the corner of First and Main Street. (Nov 14.)

THE Subscriber is now opening at the Corner of First and Main Street, a full stock of seasonable Dry Goods consisting in part of the following: 100 bales 4-4 Brown Sheetings; 200 pieces Calico; 50 do Bleached Domestic; 50 do Satinets and Jeans; with a great variety of M. Delanes, Cashmeres, fancy Vestings, Casimers, of every variety; a large assortment of Winter Shawls, embracing some of quite new styles and of the latest fashions; Cerro Gordo, Barker, and Teikire Shawls, bl'k casimere Shawls embroidered; also a good stock of Ladies' Kid Gloves all of which will be sold on reasonable terms for cash or produce; such as Corn, Oats, Pork, Beeswax, Tallow, or Feathers. JOHN SHANKLIN. Nov 14, '48.

#### LECTURES ON CHEMISTRY.

By Rev. C. A. FOSTER.

THESE Lectures are designed not only to instruct, but to amuse, and therefore, will be illustrated by varied and beautiful experiments.

To commence on Saturday next the 18th instant, in the Brick School Room, next to the Episcopal Church, at half past 6 o'clock P. M.

First Lecture without charge. Tickets for the course, \$5.00. For a Lady and Gentleman \$6.00.

Those who do not wish to attend the whole course can be accommodated with Tickets for separate Lectures at 25 cents each, to be had at Mr. Shanklin's Store, corner of Main and First streets. No deduction for Children.

Tickets not transferable. (Nov 13-2w.)

#### PIANOS! PIANOS!!

THE subscriber would respectfully inform the public that he has just received from New York a few very superior PIANOS of the newest and most fashionable make; which he offers for sale at Eastern prices.

Also—A selection of new Music, Musical Instruments, Instruction Books, Guitars, Violin Bows, and Bridges, Italian Strings, &c., &c.

For sale at S. Lister's Book Store, Main near Water-st. (Nov 13) THOMAS CONYNGTON.

#### LADIES' FAIR.

THE Ladies of the Episcopal Church intend holding their Fair on Wednesday and Thursday evenings, November 15th and 16th, at the saloon of the Exchange Hotel, many useful and ornamental articles will be offered for sale.

#### ROPE STORE.

JUST received and for sale 15 Coils Hemp Halter Rope; 12 do Manila do do; 24 doz. Hemp Bends; 2 Kegs Rod Nails; 2 bbls. Salaratus; 5 Boxes Starch; 16 half boxes 8 by 10 Glass; 24 doz. Mustard; 24 do Brooms; 10 boxes Soap; 2 bbls Fr. Brandy; 1 bbl Old Rye Whiskey; 1 Cask Port Wine; 1 do Madaria Wine; In store and for sale low by G. VENNEMAN & CO. Nov 11

#### Fresh Oysters.

WE are in receipt and shall continue to receive throughout the Winter Fresh Oysters packed in ice direct from Baltimore. Also—The same hermetically sealed in Cans; and shall be happy to fill all orders at home and abroad. (Nov 11.) ALLIS & HOWES

#### NOTICE.

BOOKS will be opened at the store of John Shanklin, on Friday the 10th day of Nov. next, for the purpose of receiving subscriptions to the capital stock of the Boonville and Ohio River Rail Road, and will be kept open until the stock is taken to complete said road.

By order of the Board of directors. V. K. PHAR President. Of said Board. Nov 9.

**MEDICAL.**—JOHN R. WILCOX, Physician, Surgeon, First st., above Main, Evansville. ap29

E. T. H. GIBSON. N. Y. MARTIN & STOCKWELL. JNO. N. STOCKWELL. Cincinnati & N. Orleans. GIBSON, STOCKWELL, & CO., COMMISSION PRODUCE MERCHANTS 76 Broad Street, NEW YORK.

WM. MARTIN, Cincinnati. WM. H. STOCKWELL, N. Orleans. MARTIN & STOCKWELL, PRODUCER, COMMISSION & FORWARD MERCHANTS Tchoupitoulas Street, NEW ORLEANS. And General Commission Merchants, CINCINNATI, OHIO.

**NOTICE TO EPICURES.** WE are in receipt of part of our stock purchased by our Mr. Allis in New York and Boston, with an eye to the tastes of our friends and customers that are fond of good living, which will be found enumerated below, and we invite a call from those wishing to purchase. Oct 23. ALLIS & HOWES.

**LOBSTERS.**—Received per steamer Dove on Lobster, 100 cans fresh Lobsters, hermetically sealed; for sale by (Oct 23) ALLIS & HOWES.

**FRESH Codfish &c.**—Received per steamer Dove 50 cans fresh Codfish; 50 cans fresh Salmon, for sale by (Oct 23) ALLIS & HOWES.

**FRESH Mackerel &c.**—Just received from Boston, 50 cans fresh Mackerel; 200 cans fresh Oysters; for sale by (Oct 23) ALLIS & HOWES.

**SARDINES.**—Just received from Boston per steamer Gladiator, 100 cans pickled Lobsters; 200 boxes Sardines, for sale by (Oct 23) ALLIS & HOWES.

**PICKLES.**—Just received from Boston, 10 cases Wm. Underwood's Pickles assorted, 5 do do Walnut Catsup, 3 do do Yeast Powders, 10 do do Pepper Sauce, 5 do do Capot Capers, For sale by (Oct 23) ALLIS & HOWES.

**PRESERVES.**—Received per steamer Gladiator 2 cases Santa Ginger, 2 do Underwood's Currant Jelly, 2 do do Blackberry Jelly, 2 do do Ass'd. Pie Fruits, For sale by (Oct 23) ALLIS & HOWES.

**SPICES, &c.**—Received and for sale, 5 bags Ground Ginger, 5 do do Caput, 5 do do Spice, 23 do do Pepper, 20 do do prepared Cocoa, 20 do do Chocolate, For sale by (Oct 23) ALLIS & HOWES.

**FIGS.**—Just received and fresh, 100 Drums Figs, 3 bbls Currants, 8 tierces Almonds, For sale by (Oct 23) ALLIS & HOWES.

**JUST received from Boston,** 50 Coils ass'd size Manila Cordage, 20,000 Gunny Bags, 24 bushels, 25 Boxes Sperm Candles, 50 do Lubric Herring, 30 cases Boston Mustard, 100 boxes vanity Toilet and Shaving Soap, For sale by (Oct 23) ALLIS & HOWES.

**JUST received from New Orleans,** 50 bags Rio Coffee, 2 Tierces fresh Rice, 25 doz. Buckets, 25 Nets Figs, 10 bbls No. 1 Mackerel, 10 do Loaf Sugar, For sale by (Oct 23) ALLIS & HOWES.

**TOBACCO.**—Just received from Baltimore, 50 boxes ass'd brands Virginia Tobacco, 25000 do do Havana Segars, For sale by (Oct 23) ALLIS & HOWES.

**LIQUORS.** JUST received a large lot of Liquors, Brandy, Wines, &c. Those that are fond of a pure article for sickness will please call at Nov 1. ALLIS & HOWES.

**SHERIFF'S SALE.** BY virtue of a decree of the Vanderburgh Circuit Court at its September Term 1848, in a suit in Chancery, wherein Thos. Wilson was complainant, and Barney Roberts, Mary Hazard and others were defendants, and an execution issued thereon, and to me directed and delivered, I will as Sheriff of Vanderburgh County on the 7th day of November A. D., 1848 at the door of the Court House in the city of Evansville, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M., and 6 o'clock P. M., of said day expose to sale at public auction, the rents, issues, and profits for any term not exceeding seven years or the whole of said estate mentioned in said decree, namely: the most southerly two thirds of Lot No 96 in the Original Plan of the city of Evansville, beginning at the alley, on Chestnut Street, in said city, thence along the line of said street; 99 feet thence at right angles across said lot, parallel to said alley, to the back line of said lot; thence along said back line to the alley aforesaid, and thence along said alley to the place of beginning. And should no person offer for said rents, issues and profits a sum sufficient to satisfy said execution and costs, I will at the same time and place, by virtue of said execution, expose to public sale, the fee simple of said premises or of such part thereof, as may be necessary to satisfy said execution and costs. Said premises are subject to the right of dower of Helen Hazard, widow of G. Hazard, dec'd. JOHN ECHOLS, S. V. C. Oct 17-3w-pf3.

In the Probate Court of Vanderburgh County, October 21, 1848. John R. Wilcox, Adm'r of the Estate of Stephen A. Doolittle, dec'd.

Henry W. Knotts, Salome Knotts, Jas. Guthrie, Robert Tyler, and the unknown heirs of Stephen A. Doolittle, dec'd.

ND now at this time comes the said Administrator, by Blythe and Chandler, his solicitors, and files his petition herein, suggesting the insufficiency of the personal Estate of said dec'd to pay the debts outstanding against said estate, and praying for the sale of certain real estate, mentioned and described in said petition, and it appearing that the said Henry W. Knotts, Salome Knotts, James Guthrie, Robert Tyler, and the unknown heirs of said Stephen A. Doolittle dec'd, an all non-residents of the State of Indiana. Therefore notice is hereby given to the said non-resident defendants, to be and appear in this Court, at the next November term thereof, to be begun and held at the Court House in Evansville, Indiana, on the third Monday of November next, and then and there to show cause if any they have or can show, why the said real estate described in said petition should not be sold and made assets in the hands of said Administrator for the payment of the debts outstanding against said Estate.

Attest: SAM'L T. JENKINS, Ck. By R. JENKINS, Dep'ty. Oct 25-3w-pf3.

**FANCY ARTICLES.** The subscriber has received an assortment of 1 Seal Wax, Note Paper; 18 Bends, Kings, Tassels, &c.; 1000 Pins, Needles, Furze Twist; 1000 Bells, Pins, Knitting Pins; 1000 Razors, Straps, Shaving; 1000 Tooth, Hair and Nail Brushes, &c., &c., &c. Also, Edgings, Inserting, Drawer Goods of every variety, for sale at wholesale and retail by ap 15 MORRIS S. JOHNSON.

**LAWNS, GINGHAMS & LINEN LAW.** A VERY large assortment of the newest Please call and examine them. ap 15 MORRIS S. JOHNSON.

**PRINTS.** Cases of new styles spring Prints; 5 do Blue and Orange, for sale by may 16. OLIVER LADD.